

# The Watchman and Southron.

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"Be Just and Fear not—Do all the ends Thou Aims't at be thy Country's, Thy God's and Truth's."

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## GERMANY WANTS PEACE?

**Dispatches From Berlin States That Principal Papers of Empire Say That Country Would Accept Offer of Peace.**

**Russians Still Holding on to Warsaw, Although German Armies Are Gradually Surrounding Polish Capital and the Forts Are Being Bombarded and Unceasing Efforts Made to Capture Forts By Storm—Italians Are Fighting Hard For Further Progress into Austria—In France Indecisive Battle Still Rages—British Ideas of Blockade Will Be Rejected by United States.**

### GERMANY DESIRES PEACE?

**Influential Newspapers Say Germany Is Willing to Accept Peace Negotiations.**

Berlin, Aug. 3.—Germany would accept peace conditions based on an even balance guaranteeing the progress and safety of all nations, says the Deutsche Tages Zeitung in discussing the peace proclamation of the Pope. It declares that no country would accept a proclamation by the head of the Catholic church with greater cordiality than Germany.

(Note—This item was permitted to pass the German censors. For the second time in two days influential German papers have expressed Germany's willingness to accept peace negotiations. The question naturally arises "Is Germany ready for peace.")

### BRITISH VIEWS REJECTED.

**Defense of Blockade Methods and Order in Council Not Accepted in Washington.**

Washington, Aug. 3.—The administration will refuse to accept the British defense of their blockade methods and order in council.

Secretary Lansing is already drawing up another note which will be presented by the president and cabinet a week from today.

Meanwhile Germany will withhold an answer to the latest Lusitania note to see what course the United States pursues in the British communication.

Officials believe the differences with Great Britain will finally go to a court of arbitration in view of the treaties existing between the two countries.

### ENCIRCLING WARSAW.

**Germans Slowly Drawing Tighter the Ring Around City.**

Berlin, Aug. 3.—Gen von Buelow's cavalry army which swept through Mitau Sunday is now only twenty miles from Riga. Gen. von Mackensen's army southeast of Warsaw also made further progress and now the gap in the circle around Warsaw is only one hundred miles wide east of the city. Meanwhile Gen. von Hindenburg is battering Warsaw and Novogorod with sixteen and seventeen inch guns without sacrificing his men in an attempt to take the forts by storm.

### BOMBARDING MALBORGHETTO.

**Italians Pushing Vigorous Campaign Against Austrians.**

Rome, August 3.—Italian howitzers are rapidly reducing the defenses at Malborghetto. The operations against Gorizia are proceeding successfully. Prisoners and wounded declare that the fighting in the Isonzo is so fierce that the trenches and river are choked with dead. A violent artillery duel is progressing at Cadore.

### FIGHTING IN FLANDERS.

**Indications are That Another Big Battle is in Progress.**

Amsterdam, Aug. 3.—A continuous stream of German wounded is passing through Central from the Flanders front, indicating that another big battle is being fought there. The sound of artillery has been heard for seventy-two hours.

### Turk Position Taken.

London, August 3.—The Allies have captured a fortified ridge from the Turks on the Gallipoli peninsula, according to the official announcement today. The position was taken at the point of the bayonet.

### GERMANS CAPTURE RIGA.

**Loss of Important Baltic Port Admitted by Russia.**

Petrograd, Aug. 4.—While the war office admits German gains in Cour-

land and Southern Poland, the situation in the Sector around Warsaw is unchanged. The sledgehammer blows of Gen. von Mackensen and von Buelow have cost the Austro-Germans enormous losses, which are estimated at ten thousand men daily for the past several days. Dispatches indicate that the Russian army will withdraw from Warsaw to meet the wings of the German circle and the plan to capture Grand Duke Nicholas's forces has failed. The Russians admit the evacuation of Riga.

The Austro-German armies are now concentrating its efforts to push behind Ostrolenka and cut the railway. Hard fighting is also in progress between the Narow and Orzo rivers. The war office admits that the Russian loss has been very heavy because of their valiant defense in the face of the enemy's onslaughts.

### BRITAIN IS ANXIOUS.

**English People at Last Realize Gravity of American Situation.**

London, 4.—The British Press has adopted a cautious tone in discussing the British-American situation. It is admitted that a serious situation has developed as the result of Great Britain's refusal to modify the order in council, but the papers believe the differences can be reconciled without imperiling the friendship between the two nations.

### Turks Defeat Russians.

Constantinople, Aug 4 (Official).—Sunday we occupied Russian positions ten miles north of Tutach, also driving the Russians from positions on a mountain range seven thousand feet high. Mured Shinubasin is in our possession. Intermittent artillery duels continue in Gallipoli.

### Dacia a Legal Prize.

Paris, Aug. 4.—The French prize court in a decision made public today declared the seizing of the Dacia was legal.

### WARSAW TAKEN TODAY.

**German Official Report Summarizes Results of Great Campaign.**

Berlin, Aug. 5.—The following official statement was issued today: "Headquarters reports that Warsaw was taken this morning. Last night Prince Leopold's Bavarian troops broke through the outer and inner lines, where the Russian rear guard is making a tenacious resistance. Twenty-two officers, forty-eight hundred men and seventeen machine guns were captured." The report adds that the Russians are making violent resistance on the road to Lomza, Ostrow and Wyszow. The pursuit of the Russians on the upper Vistula and Bug continues.

The capture of the Polish capital is the result of the campaign begun in May when Gen. von Mackensen with a vast army drove the Russians out of Galicia and then swung northward to get behind Warsaw. Gen von Hindenburg who was waiting in Poland at the same time drove southward, while Gen. von Buelow dashed toward Riga to cut the Warsaw-Petrograd communications.

### AMBASADOR TO LEAVE.

**Life Threatened by Turks and he Will Get out of Constantinople.**

Turin, Aug. 5.—The Gazette del Popolo announces that the Italian ambassador at Constantinople has decided to leave because he is not permitted to communicate with Italian consuls and his life has been threatened.

### RUSSIANS DRIVEN BACK.

**Germans Advance Fifty-five Miles at Lomza and Cross the Narow River.**

Geneva, Aug. 5.—The Russians defending Lomza have been driven back 55 miles, permitting the Germans to

## LARGE STEAMER SUNK.

**BRITISH SUBMARINE GETS PRIZE IN MARMORA.**

**Vice Admiral Reports Railroad One Mile East of Kara Burnu Bombarded and Ammunition Destroyed.**

London, Aug. 2.—An admiralty statement tonight says:

"The vice admiral commanding in the eastern Mediterranean reports that one of the British submarines operating in the Sea of Marmora has torpedoed a large steamer of 3,000 tons off the Mudania pier which had several vessels secured alongside. The explosion was heavy. A small steamer close to Karabigha bay was torpedoed."

"A report from Constantinople states that a gunboat was torpedoed in the Sea of Marmora about this time and it possibly refers to this occasion."

"Torpedoes were fired at lighters alongside the arsenal at Constantinople. The result could not be seen, but the explosion was heavy."

"The Zeitunlik powder mills were fired at, but, owing to the darkness, the effects could not be ascertained."

"The railroad cut one mile west of Kara Burnu was bombarded and the line blocked temporarily so that a troop train was unable to pass. It was being fired on as it steamed back, three truck loads of ammunition being blown up."

"Mudana, Kara Bigha and Kara Burnu are all on the Asiatic shore of the Sea of Marmora, the former about 100 miles east of the northern entrance of the Dardanelles and Kara Bigha and Kara Burnu about 15 miles east of it."

### TILLMAN FOR BIG NAVY.

**South Carolina Senator Would See United States as Good as the Best.**

Portland, Ore., Aug. 4.—Senator Tillman of South Carolina, chairman of the senate committee on naval affairs, and Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, chairman of the senate committee on military affairs, after a conference here today, expressed the opinion that an extra session of congress to provide for national defense was unnecessary and inadvisable.

What prompted their discussion of an extra session was not revealed. It came up at a call made by Senator Chamberlain on Senator Tillman, who has just returned from Alaska. They agreed that steps to strengthen the army and navy should be taken by congress at the regular session.

"As chairman of the naval affairs committee," said Senator Tillman, "I shall support a plan for making our navy as good as the best. I did not favor more battleships at the last session because recent developments seemed to indicate that battleships were liable to become obsolete. I favor plenty of submarines and fast cruisers and whatever else we need to put our navy on the most efficient footing."

### STRIKE IS AVERTED.

**Demands of Krupp Employes are Met.**

Geneva (via Paris), Aug. 4.—Advices from Essen say that all the demands of the Krupp employes have been granted and that a serious strike has been averted. The German military authorities brought pressure on the Krupp administration to this end.

Many skilled workmen during the early part of the troubles refused to continue at their machines. In the ammunition department some were replaced by women.

Work continues on the production of war munitions night and day in three shifts.

### SMALL SCALE BATTLES.

**Fighting on Western Front is of Little Importance.**

Paris, Aug. 4 (Official).—Around Saucyze grenade fighting continues, accompanied by artillery fire. Sharp artillery actions are under way in the Aisne. Rifle, grenade, and artillery fighting continues in the Argonne. After a violent bombardment and a fierce attack the Germans occupied some parts of our trenches at Lingekopf in the Vosges.

### Anarchy in Constantinople.

Rome, Aug. 5.—Reliable advices indicate that anarchy is rife in Constantinople, and Turkey and Germany are on the verge of a break, the Turks having demanded the recall of Gen. von Sanders.

## WILSON AND LANSING TALK.

**MEXICAN SITUATION AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS DISCUSSED.**

**Information as to Conference of Diplomatic Representatives to Come From Washington.**

Cornish, N. H., Aug. 3.—President Wilson was in communication with Secretary Lansing today regarding the Mexican situation and other foreign questions. It was said arrangements for the preliminary conference of South and Central American diplomatic representatives regarding Mexican affairs were being handled by Mr. Lansing and that all information would have to come from the State department.

The president began work late this morning because of the presence here of Secretary and Mrs. McAdoo, but after their departure he went to his study.

Mrs. Anne Howe, the president's sister; Prof. George Howe of North Carolina university, his nephew; Mrs. Anne Cothran, his niece, and Josephine Cothran, a small grandniece, arrived today.

### ENGLAND IN WRONG.

**Uncle Sam Getting Up Statistics to Refute Contentions of Great Britain.**

Washington, August 4.—The State department has assembled a mass of statistics to refute the British assumption that increased exportations from the United States to Holland and the Scandinavian countries indicates that some of these goods are finding their way in to Germany and Austria. The figures will be included in a preliminary draft of a reply to the three British notes made public yesterday, which is being prepared by President Wilson. A study of trade conditions between the United States and neutral European countries has been made by the State department, and investigations of Scandinavian and Dutch trade by the department of commerce. A report from Consul General Skinner, at London, on the foreign trade of Great Britain for the six months ending June 30 shows that British exports to Scandinavian countries and Holland have increased, as have American. The State department will contend that there can be no more assumption that American goods going to these neutral countries are bound for Germany than that British exports will reach Great Britain's enemies.

The London report showed that, while Great Britain's exports decreased materially in the first six months of 1915, imports increased. Re-exports during June, the first month during which the British order in council was fully effective, showed an increase of \$2,904,838.

In cotton Great Britain's imports increased by 1,314,592 cents of 112 pounds each. Of the re-exports of cotton Consul General Skinner said:

"Holland and Sweden each took about five times as much cotton in June, 1915, as in June, 1914, and during the past half year Sweden received 142,543 cents and Holland 259,628 cents of cotton, as against 18,642 and 17,785, respectively, as in the same period of 1914." Large increases in all lines of cotton goods and cotton yarns from Great Britain to Sweden, Norway, Denmark and The Netherlands during the first six months of 1915 are shown. Despite a general decrease in exports of manufactured copper, Great Britain sent Norway 317 tons, as against 48 tons in 1914. Increased American copper exports to Scandinavian countries have been cited by Great Britain to sustain her contention.

Encouraged by the announcement from London that a part of the cargo of the steamer Neches had been released, officials determined to day to press informal negotiations for an agreement that would release all the vast quantity of American-bound commodities now lying on Rotterdam docks. The British note in the Neches case set forth that if it is alleged that "in particular cases and special circumstances hardships may be inflicted on citizens of neutral countries, his Majesty's Government are ready in such cases to examine the facts in a spirit of consideration for neutrals."

Foreign trade advisers of the State department are forwarding to London affidavits covering hundreds of individual cases in which they allege that hardships are being inflicted.

### THREE CHILDREN PERISH.

**Tragedy at Wisconsin Summer Colony.**

Lake Belavan, Wis., Aug. 5.—Harvey, George and Mary Bryant, three, six and nine years old were burned to death in a fire which destroyed six summer cottages early today.

## BERLIN STILL UNYIELDING.

**LATEST NOTE REITERATES REFUSAL TO CONCEDE TREATY VIOLATION IN FRYE CASE.**

**Let Experts Fix Damages—Will Pay Same, But not as Satisfaction for Violation of Rights.**

Washington, Aug. 4.—Germany is unyielding in her refusal to concede that the sinking of the American ship William P. Frye by the auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich in the South Atlantic last January was a violation of American rights under the Prussian-American treaty or international law.

In reply to the last American representations, the German foreign office, in a note made public here tonight, reiterates a previous justification of Germany's course, reiterates her willingness to pay for the ship and accepts a proposal first advanced by the United States—that the amount of damages be fixed by two experts, one to be selected by each country. Such a sum the German government pledges itself to pay promptly, with the stipulation, however, that the payment shall not be viewed as a satisfaction for violation of American rights. Should that method be unsatisfactory, Germany invites the United States to arbitration at the Hague.

The unofficial view here is that reparation by a commission of experts probably will be satisfactory to the United States, with the express provision, however, that it is not a waiver of treaty rights for which the United States contends, but applies to the matter of damages.

It is virtually certain that if the United States allows the dispute to go to The Hague for interpretation of the treaty provision, or continues the academic discussion of principles through the channels of diplomacy, it will insist that, meanwhile, Germany refrain from violation of what the United States contends are its rights. The entire dispute revolves about the treaty of 1828, which the United States contends specifically protected the William P. Frye, although it did not protect a contraband cargo. Germany takes an opposite view, holding that the article only obligates her to pay damages.

Furthermore, Germany replies that, as the Frye's wheat cargo was contraband, the ship was liable to confiscation, and that as an attempt to take the prize into a German port would have imperilled her captor, the destruction of the Frye was according to general principles of international law.

"The right of sinking," says the German note, "is not mentioned in the treaty and is, therefore, neither expressly permitted nor expressly prohibited, so that on this point the party stipulations must be supplemented by the general rules of international law."

The note argues at length for the German interpretation of the disputed treaty provision. "On the one hand," says the note, "the belligerent party is to have the right to prevent the transportation of war supplies to his adversaries, even when carried on vessels of a neutral party. On the other hand, the commerce and navigation of a neutral party is to be interfered with as little as possible by the measures necessary for such prevention, and reasonable compensation is to be paid for any inconvenience or damage which may, nevertheless, ensue from the proceeding of the belligerent party."

The case of the American steamer Leelanaw recently sunk by a German submarine, is paralleled to the Frye case. It is now in the preliminary stages of diplomatic negotiations.

### FOOD FOR STARVING.

**Red Cross Help for Destitute Americans.**

Washington, Aug. 5.—The Red Cross has purchased six thousand dollars' worth of food in New Orleans to be dispatched to the starving Americans in Mexico City tomorrow.

### CONSULT DOMINIONS.

**Andrew Bonar Law Sees Opportunity for All.**

London, Aug. 4.—Andrew Bonar Law, secretary for the colonies, speaking at Folkestone tonight, said it was his belief that as a result of the war the time would come, and come soon, when the whole self-governing dominions would take part in the duties of governing the British empire.

It already was understood, he added, that when the time came for peace negotiations, the dominions would have their say in those negotiations.

## UNITED STATES PROTESTS.

**STATE DEPARTMENT CONTESTS SEIZURE OF DACIA.**

**The Issue Involved Is American Right to Registry of Former German Ship.**

Washington, Aug. 4.—Announcement from Paris today that a French prize court had confirmed the seizure of the American steamer Dacia as a fair prize found the State department preparing to protest the decision, which carries with it forfeiture of the vessel. It is planned to make this a test case of the right of a neutral to grant registry to a belligerent owned merchant ship.

The Dacia's cotton cargo is not involved. The British government, before the Dacia sailed from Galveston last spring for Rotterdam, announced that the cargo, consigned to Bremen, would not be detained, the announcement being binding upon France. The French government purchased the cotton.

The issue in the Dacia case is the right of the United States to permit registry under its flag of a vessel formerly owned by a German corporation, but declared sold to an American citizen. Great Britain has sanctioned such transfers in wartime and could not consistently seize the Dacia. France has always held that the transfer of a merchant ship to a neutral power must have been effected at least 30 days before the outbreak of hostilities.

At the beginning of the war, the United States served notice on the belligerents that as they had not consented to observe the unratified declarations of London as a whole, this government would not be bound by them, but would stand on the general principles of international law.

The protest against condemnation of the Dacia will rest on these principles.

### NO HOPE FROM ROUMANIA.

**Count Reventlow Sounds Warning to Germans.**

Berlin, Aug. 4.—(Via London).—A warning that nothing can be expected from Roumania is conveyed to the readers of the Tages Zeitung in an editorial this morning by Count Ernest Reventlow. His article, which is headed "Roumania's Falling Quotation," summarizes the situation in the following paragraph:

"Those friendly relations with Roumania made sacred by tradition and—on the German side by firm confidence—can hardly longer be considered as existing."

Count Reventlow points out Roumania's refusal to permit exports of grain or to permit ammunition for Turkey to pass through its territory, although Russia was permitted to transship munitions to Serbia. He says it had been hoped Roumania would fulfil its treaty obligations or preserve at least an upright and well wishing neutrality, but that the contrary came to pass.

Roumania's neutrality became "malevolent," he asserts, with a tendency to enter the conflict on the side of Germany's enemies. The importance of Roumania's aid to Germany and Turkey has been greatly lessened, however, Count Reventlow insists. Before Russia's Galician defeat Roumania would have been a military factor with the Muscovites, he says.

### WHEAT HARVEST RUINED.

**Western Farmers Suffer Tremendous Loss from Floods.**

Chicago, Aug. 5.—As the result of the long continued rains harvest conditions in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Nebraska are the worst in years. The crop loss is already enormous. Threshing has been delayed to the greatest extent ever known. Much grain is rotting in the water covered fields. Shippers face serious losses on contracts.

### PAINT LARGE FLAGS.

**Germany Asks That American Ships be Designated.**

Washington, Aug. 2.—Germany's first response to the last American note on submarine warfare has come from the admiralty, which has requested that American ships have American flags painted on their sides in proportions large enough to be recognized at a distance by submarine commanders. Many American ships are painting the national colors on their sides now, but it is said they are painted too small.

Ambassador Gerard transmitted the request in a message.